NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1872.

THE CHARTER APPROVED. ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT COOPER JA

STITUTE. THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY CORDIAL'T SUS-TAINED SPEECHES BY WM. F. HA EMEYER, EDWARD SALOMON, HORACE GRF ELEY, GEN. DIX, JOSEPH H. CHOATE, WM. E. DODGE, AND

SIMON STERN. The tardy action of the Legislature at Albany in regard to reorganizing the Government of this city led last evening to the gathering of an immense seembly at Cooper Institute, to express the popular centiment in favor of the Charter proposed by the committee of Seventy. If any proof were needed of the entire and hearty approbation by the people of an instrument which is non-partisan, and which has been framed to secure permanently the beneficial results of the victory won on the 7th of November last, the spectacle of the enthusiastic, concordant hundreds in the Institute, would have furnished it. The speaken included the foremost men in the Reform enterprice, and the meeting was protracted, without tedimeness, to a late hour. Among the prominent citisens on the platform, beside the speakers of the evening, were Prof. Dwight, Oswald Ottendorfer, the Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, Myer Stern, the Hon. John Wheeler, Jonathan Sturges, C. E. Detmold, Joseph Blumenthal, the Hon. Thomas C. Acton, R. Hoe, J. D. Vermilye, Henry Clews, James Brown, H. N. Beers, Albert Klamroth, and many others. The

STEECH OF WILLIAM P. HAVEMEYER.

F. Havemeyer, who said : PELLOW-CITIZENS: When we assembled in this place to September last, an unscrupulous and infamous cabal held possession of our Municipal Government, and had corrupt and reckless in the exercise of the urtics and sects, justly alarmed at the crisis in their affairs which was so rapidly and so surely approaching ming to a committee of seventy citizens, then apted, and which I here represent, the duty of " r pointed, and which I here represent, the daylor is suffing to every legal remedy to fully ascertain and disclose the frauds charged upon the city and county officers, and recover the money wrongfully taken from the guide training, and if no adequate remedies should be found, that laws should be enacted to enable citizens all the days again to call charge intrusted by them with power tax-payers to call charge intrusted by them with power that the contract of the contract of

tures, next friends, and co-conspirators of the chief which have been denounced and disgraced. We been how striving at the public treasury, and energia to overswe and overcome the faithful public or who is stationed at its portains. It is through the soft the Charter, a good election law, and other any legislative measures that your work is to be accurated and to the completion of the work which has so well begon, and so diagontly carried forward. I at the coloporation of all who value the good name prosperally of our noble city, with which all our individuals are described interests are described interests are described interests. the the conjugation of all who value the good name a prosperny of our noble city, with which all our indi-land interests are closely identified. will now introduce to you ex-Gov. Salomon, Chairman the Special Committee of the Legislature which has I this Charter in charge.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FILLOW-CITIZENS: In the great and momentous struggle which the people of this city have been and are still engaged in with official corrupefficial assaults from bad and unscrupulous men, which etruggle has, so far as the people of this city, nay, and the people of the State, have been able to participate therein actively, met with such signal and great success, and which first took shape and form in the creat meeting that was held at this place on the 4th of September last; in this great subuggle we have arrived at a point where those that you have charged with the daty of guiding the contest on your part desire to have the assurance from you that they meet still with your approval and your support in their labors. [Cheers.] We desire to be strengthered; we desire that the hands of our friends elsewhere shall be strengthened by your resolutions and your appearance here to-night. Two things the people on the 4th of November most distinctly pronounced and demanded from the Legislature which they then elected through the ballot-box. The first was the speedy removal of every corrupt Tanmany Hall official in the city and founty jebers) who had destroyed the fair name and fame of the city, and the second was the prompt repeal of the city, and the second was the prompt repeal of the city, and the second was the prompt repeal of the city, and the second was the prompt repeal. of the charter and of the laws of Tammany Hall, under the sanction of which the people had almost hopelessly been delivered into the hands of the conspirators, and bence your Committee of Seventy, charged with the duty of seeing to it that this city should have in the future a good government, almost immediately upon its organi-ation, and more constantly, difficulty, and carnestly, after the result of the great victory of the Novem-ler election was aumounced, betook themselves to the labor of preparing for the consideration of the Legislature a new organic law for this city. Bay after day, and night after night, since the November elections, your Committee of Seventy and its principal sub-committee met and considered carefully the provisions of existing laws, the pust charters and the provisions of existing laws, the past charters and laws under which the City of New-York had been governed almost from its beginning, and the present condition and wants and affairs of this scent city of the world, and wilbthe aid and assistance of experienced men of the committee, and men of sagacity outside of the committee, they officially prepared that which you have seen published to the converse of the city.

withthe aid and assistance of experienced men of the committee, and men of sagacity outside of the committee, they officially prepared that which you have seen published in the papers of the city.

Some months ago, as the result of their labor, in the ferm of a new proposed City Charter, as speedily as it was coupleted, was submitted to the Legislature at Albany. There it was received with great courtery by both Houses, and the representatives of the Committee of Seventy were granted a hearing before the two Committees on Cities of the Assembly and the Senate about four weeks ago for the first time, and then again, a week afterward. The different provisions of the proposed new Claster were publicly discussed and commented upon, not only in the presence of the members of these two Committees of the Legislature, but in the presence of large numbers of other legislature, but in the presence of large numbers of other legislature, but in the presence of hearing, within a few days the Committee on Cities, on the part of the Assembly, reported favorably to the Assembly upon the proposed Cay Charter, and unanimously recommended its adoption by the Assembly and, section by section, it was there read and discussed if discussion was invited. Many amendments were proposed, most of them were rejected; some were adopted, act, however, materially changing any of the main features of the proposed charter, and finally after spending days in disigent investigation and consideration upon the anticet, the Assembly in Committee of the Whole reported it to be thouse, and on Friday last the Assembly order to pass the law it requires 6 votes. There were 17 absent. It is fair to presume that every one of the Charter of a stering that for Assembly with the propers of the proposed charter, and finally after spending days in disigent investigation and consideration upon the anticet, and the proposed that the Assembly in Committee of the Whole continues of the proposed that the discussion and consideration upon the anticet of the third rea vote to pade it, and further, we are assured that not only would a number of those who were assent at the time vote in favor of its passage, but also that a number of those who were formed voting against ordering the full to a third reading, because they either desired further Bune for reflection on the subject or because they de-

stred to have this or that change ingrafted upon it, will also be found finally voting in favor of this Charter, so that we have every reason to believe that when the subject is brought up again before the Assembly it will be passed by not only the required constitutional majority, but by quite a large number beyond that. And yet almost immediately upon the vote being taken, when the adjournment of the Legislature took place for a recess of a little over a week, we heard men say and proclaim (men most of whom were known to be inimical to this proposed new Charter), and we see it inimical to this proposed new Charter), and we see it inimical to this proposed new Charter), and we see it inimical to this proposed new Charter), and the complete of the Legislature, this Charter composed by the Committee of Seventy would be defeated, because combinations would be made in the mean time which would render its defeat almost certain. We were asked by members of the Legislature, and we had been urged by other friends of the Charter, to call this neeting, therefore, for the purpose of receiving at your hands, if you so believe, the indorsement of the work which we have made and ind before the Legislature for their sanction. (Cheers.)

And now, Mr. Chairman and follow-clitizons, permit me briefly to refer to at least the main features of this new proposed organic law for this city, although I am well satisfied that you must be familiar not only with the main and leading features, but also with the general work, because for months it has been under your eyes. When considering it in our Committee, we found, as I believe, every thinking man must have found, and which, in fact, I have never heard elther questioned or contradicated, that the great root of the evil from which we have been suffering in the management of affirs in the City of New-York was to be found in the national of the process of the surface of the majority which we have seen it leve, and as it has been fround in other places also, has worked most permiciously, seting was called to order, at 8 o'clock, by William opinion, would it be right and fair that he five menshould solely be chosen by the majority of 60 and that
the 40 should have no representation whatever I Would
it not be just and proper that the 60 men should
choose three and the 40 men two, 86
that they should be represented in the same
ratio I do not think it necessary to do any more
than simply state that proposition to show the absolute
justice of it, and that is the principle we propose to have
embedded in this Charter. You all know that
for years past good men have raised the question which
or it was possible to maintain a republican form of gov-

Mr. Greeley was introduced assid great applause, and

aid: The last consideration adduced in favor of this Charter by the gentleman who preceded me is, to my mind the strongest of all. He said truly that this Charter was formed in the interest of no party and no faction. I believe that to be the truth, and I feel sure that if the people as I believed as I do, there would be much less resistance to it. [Lauchter and applause.] The great obstacle to be encountered now is, that this Charter was not made to subserve party ends on this hand and on that, to keep certain men in or to put certain men our. Now, gentlemen, you know that that was the fatal sin of the Charter we already have. That Charter made some improvements on the state of things before it, but its tatal defect was that it was devised by set of men in power to keep certain men in power wanted what they had secured to them; and this Tweed Charter secured it to them. [Lauchter, Certain men in power wanted what they had secured to them; and this Tweed Charter secured it to them. Your Mayor was a cipher in comparison with your Commissioner of Public Works. Now, the new Charter I do solvenly believe purposes nothing like this, but to give the way, and for that reason I am heartily in favor of it. [Applause.] This Charter proposes minority or proportional representation; and as to the proposition that it is not constitutional, I meet it with the assertion that nothing she is constitutional. [Applause.] Hicherto anouse have elected, on behalf of a majority, if you plean represented in proportion to their numbers. That is not only constitutional, in my judgment, but the my majorities, and minorities by minorities, and the whole people never have elected them. Majorities are to be represented by majorities, and minorities are to be represented by majorities, and minorities are to be represented by my propose the propose of the the strongest of all. He said truly that this Charter was believe that to be the truth, and I feel sure that if the

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are assembled under circumstances the most peculiar. It became known many menths ago that the people of this city had been plus tered to the amount of twelve or thirteen millions of dollars by the men whom they had chosen to administer their government and to protect them in their lives and property. At the election succeeding these disclosure

See Fifth Page

ALABAMA TREATY.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE CRISIS. HOPES STILL ENTERTAINED THAT THE AMERICAN CABINET WILL YIELD-WHEN THE AMERICAN CASE WAS RECEIVED.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1872. The Times to-day, in an article on the Alabama Claims controversy, says: "Our relations with the United States are such that nothing should be done to lessen the authority of the Government." The Times hopes, though faintly, that the American Cabinet will yield to public opinion.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Premier Gladstone replied to the inquiry as to the time when the American Case on the Alabama Claims was received. He admitted that a few copies reached England in December, but nearly all were sent to the Foreign Office, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Arbitrators themselves. It was only about the 1st of February that the Cabinet were supplied with the document. When he first saw the case he thought it was an able argument in regard to the Alabama Claims, but he was surprised to find that other important questions were introduced in it.

The House subsequently engaged in debate on the subject of emigration, in the course of which Mr. Aytoun, Member for Kirkaldy, expressed the hope that some action would be taken to divert the stream of emigration from America and Australia.

THE SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND BEFORE MR GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

EFFECT OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH-MENACING REMARKS OF A SEMI-OFFICIAL JOURNAL-

THE FEELING AMONG BUSINESS MEN.
PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Feb. 6.-After a day spent mostly in the ity among business men and journalists, matters look to me a little more cheerful than they did this morning. The Queen's speech, with its unexpectedly pacific sentences about the Arbitration difficulty, had no very great effect on the stock exchange, yet its influence on men's spirits was considerable. If consols and American securities stood about as before, that is due to the fact that they have undergone but a slight depression throughout this period of attack on the Treaty. The financial bouses whose opinion is law in the City have not believed in the possibility of a rupture. Their confidence has been reflected in the steadiness of prices. The market has certainly not been buoyant, but there has been nothing like a panic. People do not feel yet that we are out of the woods, but they see the light breaking through. I called the language of the Queen's speech unexpectedly pacific, and it is so, both with reference to the general expectation, and with particular reference to the foreshadowing of it in The Daily Telegraph this morning. The attitude of that paper requires a word of explanation.

Although it is not the custom here to give copies of the Queen's speech to the Press in advance of its delivery, the substance of it is communicated to one or two favored journals. The Daily News and Daily Telegraph both published pretty full abstracts this morning; the speech itself not being delivered nor given out till this afternoon. But as these abstracts are understood to be derived from eral communication, it is not surprising if they differ in some points from each other. What is important to us, however, is the article which The Daily Telegraph, after being in possession of the forthcoming Ministerial announcement, saw fit to publish. The telegrams from New-York have indicated a good deal of surprise on the part of the New-York journals at the violence of the English Press. The surprise is well founded. But now comes The Daily Telegraph, and on the eye of the delivery of an authoritative annonneement by the Ministry of their action or purpose, declares that the English Press, instead of being too violent, has not shown sufficient vehemence and rigor in resisting claums so utterly indefensible. It has observed that the majority of its cotemporaries] "have debated the American demands with a hesitating tone in their criticisms deeply to be regretted, as tending to encourage erroneous notions about the real will and purpose of England in this grave matter." The Daily Telegraph, for its part, is resolved to "impress on the minds of American statesmen and the American public, that their present demands cannot by any possibility find the slightest aladow of justification in this counand it adds:

There is a column of this sort of thing, but one or two further specimens must suffice. The Duily Telegraph does not think

forth with such plainness, such precision—we would even say, with such effontery—as in the case prosented at Geneva. Practically, the claim for reimbursament of the war costs came upon the English Government and nation like a thunder-clap. Even the wildest estimate of American andacity and coolness had never figured any claim so preposicrous and unwarranted, and in the effect that we have witnessed, there has been a singular mixture of incredulity and anger, of amusement and resenting at." "That the American demands were ever before set

selieve that their phan is marchy as a stock that their phan is a glimpse of the possibilities, so as to extract some more money by dangling before our eyes a greater and costlier langer. We could not but despise such a policy; yet we cannot afford to let the claim be admitted even to the region of discussion. It is baseless and unjustifiable; it should be emphatically met with a diguified and conclusive 'No;' and on the Americans alone must rest the responsibility for whatever untoward issue may be prought about through their persistence."

And that it may not be responsible for consequences, The Daily Telegraph protests loudly that: "We have ourselves, from the outset, dealt with the American Case in the plainest and strongest language, holding firmly to the point that the indirect claims are inadmissible even to discussion, while also demonstrating that, if they could ever come to be discussed at all, they would be found atterly baseless."

Yet just a week ago (before Ministers had made up their minds, or before they had imparted their views to their organ) The Telegraph was making light of the whole matter, saying: "The public who applauded last year the Treaty of Arbitration with America have found to their horror and surprise that the counsel for the United States are deficient in judicial impartiality, and make statements that can not be proved." So much for consistency.

When I wrote this morning about the tone of the English Press, I had not read the belligerent article from which I have quoted above. It had, and must have been meant to have, the air of preparing the public mind for a strong declaration in the Queen's speech. Now that no such declaretion is to be found, it is difficult to know what purpose it answers. It is possible, indeed, that Ministers are arranging an unwelcome surprise for us, and that Mr. Gladstone or Lord Granville are pregnant with speeches in The Daily Telegraph style. I prefer not to believe that till I hear them. 'The Queen's speech gives us a right to believe that the communications from this Government to ours have been friendly in spirit and in tone. That they are firm, I don't doubt, nor that their character is what I have indicated in former

It cannot escape notice that all the intemperance and menace of a ministerial journal fell barmless among business men. It does It does not appear to have sent stocks down a single fraction. I am glad to hear that there is equal con-

fidence among business men in New-York. It is a striking fact that nobody on your side can be got to believe in the extent of the alarm here. I knew of one American house, and a very important one, which telegraphed, as doubtless all did, to its New-York partners, very fully and faithfully, respecting the anxiety in London. They received for answer instructions to buy American securities, and their instructions have been thrice repeated within the last three days. I hear also by private dispatch from Washington that no apprehension of serious trouble is felt in the highest official quarters. I had leave to make these facts known in certain quarters, and the information was received with sincere pleasure. Still, I fear the whole truth has yet to be stated on your side. It will be known to-morrow, if it has not been before. A fresh collection of extracts from THE TRIBUNE and other New-York papers appears in the evening editions of today's London papers. The same remark must be made about them as before. They were written under the impression that England threatens to dispute the award of the Court of Arbitration, in case that award should include an assessment for indirect damages; whereas the truth is that England does not mean to proceed with the arbitration unless our claims for indirect injuries are withdrawn. When she shall have said that officially it will be open to us to reply that this arbitration was her proposal, not ours, and that if she does not choose to fulfill it, we can wait. The Alabama claims will keep. The failure of an arbitration so happily conceived and so promising for the world, will be a calamity. But if Great Britain insists, she must have her way. There cannot be an Arbitration with only one party to it. Her withdrawal will revive, I fear, the old ill-feeling between the two countries, and there must be another long interval before we can again approach the question of a friendly settlement. Men on both sides who delight in mischief and secretly long for war will rejoice, but I believe, and I constantly affirm here, that the great body of the American people will grieve over a misfortune which they are powerless to prevent. G. W. S.

AN ENGLISH OPINION UPON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

AN ENGLISH OPINION UPON THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

ITS LANGUAGE CONTRASTED WITH THE FRIENDLY TONE OF THAT OF LAST AUGUST.

From The Lowbon Redo of Feb. 6.

We shall find a disappointing contrast between the language in which allusion is made in the Washington Treaty in the speech at the close of last session and the firm but very different terms in which iter Majesty, to-day, refers to that Treaty. In August, 1871, the Queen could with appearent justice say, "It is with a special satisfaction that I refer on the present occasion to our relations with the United States of America. By the Treaty of Washington modes of actilement have been fixed for several questions which had bong remained in dispute. I place full retinate on the disposition of the American Government to carry forward with cordiality and zeal the subsidiary arrangements which have been determined on for the exacution of the Breaty." When these lines were penned the world thought we had received a large instalment of the milemarrian peace; there was no suspicion of the exorbitant demands which were masked by apparently innocent and paeline words; we thought we were not dealing with men desirous of a big "han!" of money; and the more that we learn of the views of our statesmen and those of America, the more excusable seems our simplicity. Even new Englishmen do not without great difficulty bring themselves to believe that there are many Americans of eminence who really in their hearts desire to push the indirect claims to the verge of extremities, "What, after all; is a few millions of pounds or dollars to either nation, to the healing up of this screet has been running for co many years!" This was the way in which Mr. Caleb Cushing

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BLUCKADE.

DENUNCIATIONS OF THE UNION PACIFIC MAN-AGEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19.-The passengers recently blockaded by snow on the Union Pacific Rail road generally denounce the management of the road in bitter terms. Many of them shave united in a card for publication denouncing the Company. A passenger named Burroughs, from New-York, has arrived in an almost dying condition. Goods shipped from New-York via Cape Horn on the 5th of November by the sing David Crocket arrived here on Saturday last, while goods

and. OMAHA, Feb. 20.—Three trains from the West passed heyenne to-day. The road is reported clear of snow.

MORE DELAYS ANTICIPATED FROM FRESHETS. LARAMIE CITY, Feb. 20 .- The great amount of snow which has fallen and up to this time remained, ow begins to melt rapidly. On account of nearly all the mountain side water-courses, for 300 miles west, being filled with an alkalı soil which rapidly gives way to the pressure of water, great damage to the road must ensue as the water can only escape over embankments and through them. In previous years, with one-fourth of the present fall of snow, it has caused delays and per-petual labor for days in order to keep the track in shape for trains to pass, and it is believed that the water will cause a greater delay than the snow has done. No trains have arrived from the west although the weather is very

NEW STEAMBOAT REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20 .- The following olutions were adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, recently in session here. and have received the approval of the Secretary of the

ed, That local inspectors be and are hereby Resolved. That local inspectors be and are hereby directed to allow the attachment of no other kind of steam gauges than the kinds actually approved by this Board, and local inspectors are cautioned to obtain from the Supervising Inspectors the distinctive features of the gauges submitted to and passed upon by this Board, so that they may distinguish the proper gauges in their expectant of the law.

of the law. used in the construction of marine boilers after the 28th of February, 1872, shall be considered as in compliance with the law on that subject, sections 36, 37, and 38 of the Steamboat net of Feb. 28, 1870, when the same are stamped according to rule 61, and examined by the inspectors. Before being used the inspectors may require the iron and steel plates to be tested in order to satisfy them as to the quality and strength.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 20 .- A destructive fire ceurred at Worthington, Ind., last night. Eleven busi ess houses on Main-st. were entirely destroyed. of the goods were saved. The loss is from \$30,000 to \$40,000, with very little insurance.

THE CHELSEA (MASS.) MURDER CASE. Boston, Feb. 20.-In the Chelsea murder ase to-day, Bartholomew waived examination, and was fully committed for trial. Dr. West and Mrs. Gilbert were held in \$3,000 ball each to appear as witnesses. The body of Storer was taken to his native town, Damaris-calta, Me., for burial.

> TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. A dispatch from Batavia reports that heavy prevailed throughout the Island of Java, and the clove crop

.The Police of Boston ask for an increase of

their salaries. The captains want \$4,500 a year; ilentenants, \$1,000; sergeants, \$1,300; and patrolines, \$1,200.

The Austrian Reichsrath, by a two-thirds najority, have passed a Compulsory Electoral bill, which makes important stanger in the political system of the Provinces, and is intended to und them closer to the Crown.

... The suit of Udolpho Wolfe agt. Barnett & Lyon scides in the Supreme Court of Louisiana recently in force of the . The miners in the quartz mines in Grass Valley,

al., are making violent demonstrations against the introduction of single and drills and glant powder. Two men working under the new system Energy mine were also at last night. ....Mary McKearney killed her child, age three bs. In a cell of a Philadelphia station house, restortly morning she applied for lodgings at an early hour. She at first densed the but afterward almitted having given the child laudanim.

Small-pox is prevailing in an epidemic form in hore, and is leadily or the increase, there being new 45 cases in stitle Hospital and many cases of a confinent type enameded in a boses. There were its deaths from small por last week. ... A log house near New-Albany, Ind., in which

THE FRENCH ARMS FRAUD.

GREAT SPEECH OF SENATOR SCHURZ. EXTRAORDINARY EXCITEMENT IN THE SENATE-PICTURE OF THE SENATE CHAMBER-THE ADMINISTRATION MEN REBUKED-PITIABLE SPECTACLE OF SENATOR CONKLING. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1872. The spectacle to-day in the U. S. Senate has recalled those splendid conflicts which illustrated Congress when the country hung upon the eloquence of Clay and Webster, or the grand historical scenes in the British Parliament, when Chatham, Sheridan and Fox were at the summit of their glory. The news had gone abroad that this morning the Senator, who of all men in Washington fulfills most nearly the ideal of a great debater, was to sum up the result of the last week's discussion. For once, the customs and traditions of Congress were set aside; Senators were promptly in their seats; newspapers and letters were put away; men who make it a point not to listen to speeches, came prepared to listen to Carl Schurz. Every seat in the galleries, every inch of room in the passages and doorways, was occupied from an early hour. The cloak-room was filled with ladies, who soon pressed forward upon the sacred precincts of the floor, seized the desks of absent Senators, sat upon the steps of the dais, took up all the sofas, and brought chairs into the vacant spaces in front. Mrs. Grant was in the diplomatic gallery, with her daughter and her sister. The foreign legations were liberally represented. Members of the House of Representatives thronged the floor of the Chamber, and stood patiently for two or three hours, with a crowd of other more or less illustrious persons behind the Senators' chairs. Secretary Robeson, Gen. Dent. Gen. Porter, the aged F. P. Blair, er., Geo. William Curtis, Butler, Dawes, Hooper, Shellabarger, Banks, Hoar, Cox, nearly all the leaders of the House, were among these eager listen-Senators grouped themselves around the speaker wherever they could best see and hear, and gave themselves up entirely to the fascination of Mr. Schurz's eloquence. Trumbull and Sherman, who absented themselves all through last week's debate, were in their seats to-day. Even the Morton clique, who hate Mr. Schurz rather more than they hate the Ku-Klux or the devil, were compelled to

Mr. Conkling threw back his noble head and miled sardonically at the Missouri speaker's passion and indignation, and then ran anxiously across the aisle to Mr. Morton, to consult about an answer. Mr. Nye came over to the front row and sat with a gloomy expression, playing with his fingers. Mr. Pratt, having a realizing sense of the solemnity of the occasion, held his hand before his eyes, as if he imagined himself in church, and afterward buried his face in his arms in an attitude of contrition. Mr. Edmunds reposed upon his spine and observed an unusual silence, and Mr. Carpenter restrained his enstomary bounce.

Twice or thrice only, during the two hours' speech, was Mr. Schurz interrupted. Once, Mr. Conkling attempted to correct a citation from his speech of yesterday, and was instantly convicted of trifling with words, whereat a whisper ran around the andience that the gentleman from New-York was only quibbling. Once, Mr. Morton put a question, and was silenced by a pertinent inquiry, which he had not the language to answer. times, with increasing emphasis, and finger pointing scorn, Mr. Schurz repeated the query, and Mr. Morton held his peace. There was no more of that foelish squabbling about trifles, in which the Senate usually wastes so much of its time, for every one saw that Mr. Schurz to-day was dangerous.

I do not attempt to give a synopsis of this great speech-the most perfect piece of rhetoric that Congress has heard for many a long day. Your regular dispatches will perform that task better than I can. Ostensibly it was an answer to Mr. Conkling's harangue of yesterday, and it was the subject of remark that Mr. Conkling's effort was not printed this morning in The Globe, but withheld for correction. Mr. Schurz, however, soon soared above Conkling, and we forgot the small politicians to whom he was replying in our admiration of the elevation of sentiment and dignity of language with which he treated the broad general principles of his discourse. I say nothing now of the evidence upon which the resolution he was supporting rests; but of the manner in which the case was presented, all parties unite in enthusiastic praise. Every point was put with extraordinary clearness and force; and while the tone of the speech was sufficiently calm and subdued, every sentence seemed to burn with an honest indignation, whose influence it was almost impossible to resist. When he had finished the discussion of the resolution, he paused a moment and then turned to the amendment. This was the amendment offered by Mr. Conkling, calling for an inquiry into the conduct of Schators supposed to have rendered themselves liable to fine and imprisonment for holding improper communications with the agents or spies of a foreign government. Everybody knew that this extraordinary motion was a threat to Chas. Sumner, Carl Schurz, and the Marquis de Chambrun, Solicitor of the French Legation, from whom it was assumed that the facts in this case had been learned. Mr. Schurz paid an eloquent and touching tribute to the character of the Marquis, the chosen friend of De Tocqueville, and husband of a lineal descendant of Lafayette, and when he had done this, he took his adversaries all aback by announcing that the person from whom drew his information about the sale of arms was not the Marquis, but an American citizen. Then he showed, in a few passionate words, the real character of Mr. Conkling's shameless resolution. How soon will the time come," he exclaimed, when they who inxuire into the rascalities of Leet & Stocking, knights of the General Order, shall likewise be threatened with fine and imprisonment." I blush for the Senator that he has offered such a resolution, but I welcome it for myself, and I shall vote for it with the disdain which it deserves." There was distinct sensation all through the Chamber when he closed this sentence; and, several times in the course of his speech, that peculiar fluttering among the audience which is much more significant than noisy applause, bore testimony to the effect of his eloquence, and it can hardly have escaped notice that the sensation was most marked when he pointed to the abuses of patronage and denounced the tyranny of the party He made a magnificent point when he compared

the attitude of liberal Republicans to-day with the conduct of certain eminent English statesmen who denounced the conduct of the English Government, ten years ago. "Who," he asked, "were the best friends of England, and the truest patriots-Bright and Cobden-when they told the Ministry in the House of Commons that their sins against America would rise up some day to vex them, or the shortsighted statesmen who let the Alabama go?"

Mr. Nye was to have been put forward to break the erce of this terrible speech; the Administration clique almost always bring on their clown when they are at a loss for a serious debater. But Mr. Morton had accumulated an irresistible anger while Schurz was speaking, and though he had absolutely no answer to make he took the He did nothing but empty the galleries, threaten the liberal Republicans with excommunication, denounce the insolence, (as he termed it) of Mr Schurz, give the lie almost in words, for which he was twice called to order, and, at last, got into a petty dispute with Frank Blair about some forgot ten speech of that statesman's, which he was still reading from an old tile of newspapers when the PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Senate adjourned. It was an ignoble ending to an exciting day. The result of the debate may be stated in a few

words: The charges of the Sumner preamble are sus tained by one of the most forcible and stirring ches Schurz has ever made, and Conkling is exhibited to the world shaking a pair of handwaffs in the face of Charles Sumner, and threatening been with a dungeon, because he hates fraud in the Republican party as well as the Democratic.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT. (ET TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,)
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Peb. 10, 187 Senator Schurz had the largest and beet

audience in the Senate, to-day, that has gathered there during the present session, or, indeed, for a year or more. The weather was charming, and, half an hour and more before moon, the approaches to the Capitol were thronged with carriages, crowded street-cars, and pedestrians, and the crowds of people who poured into the galleries filled them up before the Senate was called to order. During the morning hour, the corridors were thronged, and thousands, who could hardly get within sight of the doors of the galleries, went away disappointed. In the diplomatic gallery were many distinguished persons. Mrs. Grant and her daughter, Gen. Dent, and many of the Dent family, listened from the floor or galleries. At I o'clock Mr. Schurz rose, but, at the request of Mr. Fenton, gave way for a motion to throw open the cloak rooms to ladies who were unable to gain access to the galleries. The motion was hardly passed, when those, too, were Jammed full, and before the Missouri Senator had spoken half an hour, they ventured out upon the floor of the Chamber, filled the sofas on the Republican side, and even appropriated the seats of absent Senators, when they were at the extreme sides of thall. The rules of the Senate were other respects suspended for to-day. A hundred members of the House of Representatives were glad to get standing-room, even, in the Senate Chamber, and everybody who knew a Senator, or whom a Senator knew, went upon the floor with impunity. Perfect stillness prevailed, except when the sympathetic people in the galleries, unable to restrain themselves, exploded in little bursts of applause. Mr. Schurz had prepared him self for the occasion with documents and papers to establish every charge that he should make, and his speech was as marked for the clearness of bis statements, the strength of his orguments, and the force with which he carried conviction on every point, as Conkling was, yesterday, devoid of these characteristics, and rich in low, base instruction and innuendo. A few words in opening, scattered to the winds the labored efforts of Morton and Conkling. The Senator from Indiana was sure that there could be nothing wrong in the sale of arms to the French, be cause he, Morton, is for the renomination of Grant, and because all roads out of the Republican party lead into vesterday, was sure no arms had been sold directly to France, because his (Conkling's) friends did not believe in the existence of a military Ring. The sting which the Senator from New-York had also tried to hide in his exhibition of the pamphlet issued by the Democratic Com-mittee for use in the New-Hampshire campaign, and which contained the speeches of Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, and Trumbull, against the Custom-house abuses in New-York, was turned back upon him with far more telling effect. Whose fault is it if the Democrats circulate speeches made by Republican Senators in favor of Reform ! Senatorial Cabal," which is to Conkling far more hateful than any military ring, growing fat on official patronage, or money stolen from New-York merchants and the peo-ple, was not ashamed of itself. Its leader gloried in its "Yes, Sir," he said, "it was that Senatorial Cabal which defeated the Santo Domingo sceme; it was that Sensterial Cabal that forced an unwilling Senate to the investigation of the New-York Custom-House;" and the audience felt that the country would not regret it much, if that same Senatorial Cabal dragged out more unworthy officials, no matter how high or where they

Having thus, in a few well-chosen words, turned the guns of the Administration Senators back upon them selves, Senator Schurz entered upon the discussion of the resolution which Conkling and Morton have so stationsly avoided, and, with marvelous clearness, stated in three short questions the whole gist of the matter. These questions were: Was anything done, in connection with the sale of arms in 1870, inconsistent with the rule laid down by the Government touching our neutral obligations? Were the laws of the country violated 1 and, Is there ground for suspicion that U. S. officers were unduly interested in the business ! The first of these questions is, by far, the most importent, as it affects not only the action of our own officers, but also our relations with foreign powers. It is, there fore, highly important for us to establish the fact, shat no undue advantage was given to the agents of either belligerent Government, and that no deal-Mr. Schurz showed that not only must the War Department have had reason to suspect, when it made its first large sales, in October, that it was selling arms to a French agent, but that there is strong ground for suspicion that the Department suspended these sales for a few days, in order to accommodate Remington and Squires, who had avowed themselves as the agents of France. The circumstances of this sale are peculiar. The Chief of Ordnance says in his official re-

"I quickly sought for proposals by letter from the principal arms merchantenknown to this department." One of these letters was sent to the house of Hermann Boker & Co., the largest German house in the United States dealing in arms; but a member of that firm, hearing that arms were to be sold, came to Washington and usked that the sale be suspended until they could make arrangements, by advancing money on the arms, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French. The sale was so suspended, and the Prussian Minister and the Germans in this country supposed the suspension was for their benefit. But the Chief of Ordnance shows that the sale was suspended for another reason. He

"Half an hour before the hour fixed for the opening of "Half an hour before the hour fixed for the opening of the proposals, Mr. Squires, who was known as the agest of the house of E. Remington & Sons, showed me a di-dispatch from a member of that house, that stated Messrs. E. Remington & Sons were the agents of the French Government, and authorizing him to purchase for it. The object of Mr. Squires in presenting the dis-patch seemed to me to be to prevent those arms from railing into the hands of persons who would require of him an enhanced price for their resale. I communicated your instructions to Mr. Squires, and sought new propo-sals for the arms."

Now, if the reason given by Gen. Dyer for the suspension of the sale is the true one, there seems to be no reason wby new proposals should have been asked for ungess the suspension was to give Squires and Rewington a chance to put their bids in another form; in other words, unless War Department desired to sell directly or indirectly to the Remingtons. After their relations with France had been discovered, there was no reason why their bids should not be thrown out, and the awards jimmediately made on the remainder. But, if there was collusion between the War Department and the French agents, thece would be good reason for the suspension of the sale and the reception of new bids. This reasoning is founded on the supposition that Dyer's reason for the suspension of the sale was the true one, and as he officially reports it so, it is, to say the least, founded on as strong evidence as the other reason.

Another fact bearing on this question is that though the arms were sold to three other firms, they all went into the hands of Remington within less than two days, and were paid for by the French Consul. Another fact in this same connection, which should not be forgotten, is that the sales of arms were advertised by a letter sent out by the Chief of Ordnance. Did Gen. Dyer send one of his letters to the little country bellieose lawyer of Ilion But if there were no ground suspicion in all this, the testimony suspicion in all this, the testimory of both Remington and Jules de Cesne, President of the French Commission of Armament, furnishes it. The former testified in the trial of Place; "I was charged by the French Government to treat with the American Government," etc.; and the latter: "There was no extra charge, since we treated with the Federal Government, and they delivered the guns, without charge, upon the vessel." And yet, in the words of Senator Conking, "Cash is the man who buys." It was more important that the U. S. Government should sell a few gans, than that it should observe, in the spirit and in the let er, its

entral obligations.
Mr. Schurz's second point was that a law had been broken when the breech-loading Springfield riftes were sold at all. The law on this point has already been fully explained in dispatches to THE TRIBUNE. The joint reso-

See Eighth Page.